Previous references
Gen 435-11 (1-5) 1911-12
" 187-11 (1-4, 6-9) Education
" 514-10 (1-3)
Later references
" 69-10 (1-10)

File No 435-11
Serial Nos 6+7

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos 6+7

Part B for October 1913

SUBJECT

Report on the Allahabad Exhibition of 1910

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(6) From the Director of Ind. Coms. no 353 of 25-8-13 - forwards a report of Mr G. Subbusawmy Iyer, on his deputation to the Allahabad Exhibition of Dec 1910 & recommends that G.O. of 11-8-13, directing that the T.A. drawn by Mr Subbusawmy Iyer, in connection with his deputation to Allahabad be recovered from his pay, may be rescinded

1) To the D.G. of Com., Comptr & Dir of Ind. & Com. no 4168-50 74-5-10-B-73[58] Observes that the report is belated & that Mr Subbusawmy Iyer's explanation is unsatisfactory directs the recovery of 1/4 of T.A. drawn by him, misleading whole of it as indeed has

GPB—1000—1711

1413

GRS 11] 1913-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Gen)

NOTES

File No 435-11

FILE HEADING

Reports on the Allahabad Exhibition of 1910

From The Director of Industries & Commerce

No 353 Dated 25/6/13 Received 26/6/13

Diary No 1413 | Enclos 1 | Spare Copies | Serial No 6

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER

Forwards a Report of Mr. G. Subbramanya Iyer, on his deputation to the Allahabad Exhibition of December 1910 and Recommends that G.O No. 1812-4 | Gen-435-11-5 of the 11th August 1913 directing that the T A drawn by Mr. Subbramanya Iyer in connection with his deputation to Allahabad be recovered from his pay, may be rescinded

NOTES AND ORDERS

Noted with References As Mr. Subbramanya Iyer did not submit the Report of his Visit to the Allahabad Exhibition notwithstanding the issue of several Reminders to him on the subject Govt. ordered in their Proceedings No. 1812-4 | Gen

Flag T

NOTES—First Sheet

GPB—3 000 1 6 12

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G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

G.S. File No. 435 of 1911-12

Serial No

435-11 R 18/8/13 that the T A drawn by him in connection with his deputation be recovered from his pay

2 Mr Subramanya Iyer has since submitted his report. He explains that the delay in submitting the report was due to the fact that he had heavy routine work in the School and in the Exhibition (Indus Basin Exhibition of which he was Secretary) and that he was also on Special duty for 18 months. He also adds that the book containing his notes of the Exhibition were misplaced and was found out lately. He begs to be excused for the delay. Mr Chatterton recommends that the Govt order may be rescinded.

Mr 23 8 13 29/8/13 (18)

3 Secretary 29 8 13

4 The report having been since submitted, the order directing the recovery of certain allowances may be withdrawn

1 S&C

C&B 1/9/13

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—65 000— 7 8-1

Serial No

5 A report after this long delay is of little interest As Mr S Iyer has literally complied with the order the order of refund may be cancelled.

5078
5-9-13

Dewan 7/9/13

6 The report is belated Government have apparently got nothing in return from Mr Subbuswami Iyer's deputation He had a long holiday at Government expense I am not prepared to cancel the order of refund altogether As a disciplinary measure one-fourth of the allowance drawn by him may be recovered from his pay if the First Councillor agrees

7 9 9 13 RC
Resd to 1st Cr

8 CSB 10/9/13
I would prefer either Confirming or Cancelling the order wholesale But I have no objn to Dewan's order being carried out

11/9/13

Please put up draft + submit to 1st Cr + Dewan

NOTE—Contn sheet CSB 10/9/13 hm

1413

(R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 485 of 1911-12

Serial No	
	Draft Order 1st Councillor and Dewan 16/9/13 17-9-13 20/9/13
5476 24 9 13	Draft approved by Dewan 27 9 13 Issue 30 9 13
7	To the Dy of Exs, compte & Dr of 2nd recon 4148 SO 9 4 to 13 Observes that the report is belated & that Mr. Subbarama Iyer's explan is not satisfactory, & directs the recovery of 1/4 of the T A drawn by him in connection with his deputation to the Allahabad Exhi instead of the whole of it as previously ordered in Serial 5

NOTE—Contn sheet

Bangalore,

No 27 20th August 1913

From,

G Subbuswami Iyer, Esq , B A ,
Superintendent of Industries,
Bangalore

To,

The Director of Industries & Commerce,
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a brief report on my deputation to the Exhibition held at Allahabad in 1910-11 and to Benares, Moradabad, Jaipur, etc , in Northern India to study Metal work

2 The Allahabad Exhibition was held in specially erected buildings on a fine site just near the confluence of the two rivers Ganges and Jumna The buildings were so grand and imposing that they attracted the attention of the visitors even at a distance and assured them of a splendid sight inside The grandeur was greatly enhansed by the profuse electric lights lit on the evenings ------ The gate of the exhibition opened every day at 10 A M the rush was mostly from 3 to 8 P M , As soon as the visitor passed the magnificient gate-way, he found himself in an open quadrangle surrounded on three sides by a large number of small rooms 8 ft square with verandas 7 ft deep Students of the Exhibition found these rooms the most important and instructive Here was demonstrated the practical working of as many industries as posssible

3 To instance a few cases, there was a lock maker from Aligarh who was preparing his levers, fitting them on and finishing his locks There were

were then the stone workers of Agra Works of intricate designs were so dexterously chiselled on the stone before them that a file was not often necessary to smoothen the chiselled ends Potters from Azamgarh were rubbing with their thumb nails silfer foils into the thin lines drawn on articles of Pottery when unbaked Modelling from Lucknow, Brass work from Benares and Muradabad, chikan work, Embroidery, Carpet weaving, Lace Making, Lacquer works and Ebory and wood carvings of Nagina and Farukabad, were among the the industries practically demonstrated The work of the modeller from Lucknow was good and attracted a number of people His figures were fairly accurate and were representations of the men and women of his locality When asked if he could make figures representing those of Southern and Western India, he readily attempted and made a nice Vaisya (Komati) of Madras He failed however to produce a representation of any other of even one standing before him Brass workers from Benares were doing their engravings on Brass vessels, but these were found much inferior to the exhibits in the stalls The workers from Moradabad were rubbing colored wax into the thin lines of designs on brass vessels producing beautiful patterns on them They were not able to give me the ingredients of the wax and I had to wait for my visit to Muradabad to know this extremely simple matter Ivory workers from Delhi next engaged our attention It must be admitted that their xxx work could not compare favourably with the admirable wor s from the School of Arts, Trivandrum Turning to weaving, there was the beautiful Jandani

Jandani work of Tanda in Fyzabad The designs of floral engravings on cloth were very fine and interesting The chikan works of Lucknow with a variety of designs worked beautifully on cloth and the cotton printing producing chaste designs with extremely simple blocks were also attracting a number of visitors The ebony carvers of Nagina and the wood carvers of Saharanpur were giving a practical demonstration of their arts The carvings of these places had their own specialities to mark them from one another and from others Judging from the intricacies of the work and the varieties of curves, etc , one would be led to think that the tools used were many of various shapes But it was not really so The carvers of the United provinces were seen, like their brethren in Southern India, working with the fewest number of chisels of two or three shapes These chisels were not costly and could be had at one and half annas each at the most I have known really skilled carvers of other countries admiring how the Indian carvers do such a complicated work with a few simple tools The demonstration of this industry served a really useful purpose If the authorities had, however, arranged to get a few carvers from Mysore, Cashmir, and some places in Southern India such as Madura and Tinnevelly, the carving section would have been fully represented and could have thereby afforded the workers an opportunity to compare the methods and style of of the work and improve their art without prejudice to the peculiar styles of carving prevalent in different centres But the scope offered in this direction by the grandest Allahabad Exhibition was

not availed of to the best advantages of carvers of different places in India I venture, however to submit that an arrangement for holding a demonstration on the lines suggested above in connection with the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore, appears necessary for the improvement of the celebrated art This will no doubt, be found costly I beg, however, to add that the advantages derived far outweighs the expenditure to be incurred As a preliminary measure a competition in metal work and wood carving among the local artizans has been arranged for the year 1911 A few minor industries such as, manufacture of shellac from crude Lac, turpentine, resin, etc , were demonstrated in the Agricultural court In the Weaving shed, the capacity of the different kinds of looms was fully demonstrated The Government Industrial School Lucknow, took up a shed and showed the public how that school was worked It was under a Committee with the Director of Public Instuction as President Students had every day Workshop practice, drawing and General Education up to the Middle school standard (1) Carpentry and Joinery, (2) Smithy and Machine, and (3) moulding and Pattern Making were the Industries taught Students had to take only one industry No orders were taken It was said that the works of student were either given them gratis, if good or destroyed There were six Industrial classes There was also a special drawing class, where more attention to drawing was paid These students devoted less time to Industrial work The rules and courses of studies were undergoing changes at the time of my visit and the Principal

was expecting orders on the subject A small fee was charged but there were many scholarships to deserving pupils The school was said to cost about Rs 50,000/- a year

4 As the Exhibition was the biggest ever seen and as it was not possible for one to have studied the whole exhibition in the short time at his disposal, it was found necessary that we three deputed from the Industrial school should take up each a portion of the Exhibition for his study So the Assistant Superintendent paid particular attention to Machinery and the Drawing Master to Fine Arts I took up General organisation, Metal work, and Wood Carving

5 The Exhibits were arranged in stalls known as courts each wing of which was about 100 feet by 30 feet The Exhibits were in charge of the Proprietors or their agents who were alone responsible for them The Exhibition authorities had no further responsibility than locking the Courts in the nights and opening them in the mornings There was thus no detailed exhibit register of all the exhibits received nor was there any information available about the nature etc , of all the exhibits in the stalls The sales were by the Exhibitors themselves ~~xx~~ but the money had to be paid to the Exhibition Cashier on Rs 75/- left in charge of each court He was assisted by one or two clerks on salaries ranging from Rs 30/- to Rs 80/-, according to the extent of transaction in the court Each Court had a Superintendent on a salary of Rs 150 The Several courts, most of which were constituted as above were under the Control of the General Secretary with a number of clerks and the Superintendent of Exhibits with a

a staff of his own The sale amounts were all given away to the exhibitors every week, as there were separate clerks for each court and as there was no checking on the part of the Exhibition authorities, of the exhibits ~~xx~~ on hand and of the exhibits sold It was said that maintenance of these detailed accounts were left to the exhibitors themselves who in their turn did not appear to be doing anything of the kind The Exhibits collected were many and of the best workmanship It may safely be said that the Exhibition was the most instructive ever held in India A few Courts were set apart for different kinds of Exhibits such as wood work, metal and stone This was not carried outright through There were other Courts, such as Native state Courts etc , which had all kinds of Exhibits in them The Collection of paintings in one of the Fine Arts Court afforded ample scope for a very instructive study The History of the Art in India could easily be known from the Collection A similar arrangement of other exhibits would have realised the objects of the exhibition A critical study of the different kinds of Exhibits by artizans and others with a view to really improve themselves, is possible only if exhibits of the same kind are arranged side by side to admit of close study and comparison This arrangement did not seem possible in this exhibition It rendered a critical study an impossible task

6 A few of the interesting exhibits may, however be referred to The collection of Silver articles exhibited near Cashmir exhibits, Paper Mache exhibits of Srinagar, fine carved screens of

of bold floral design with serpents, carved almyrahs with other several other samples of excellent workmanship, beautiful collections from Jaipur, especially the brass ornamental shield with embossed or representing scenes from Ramayana, fine carpets from Bickanir, The Ivory horse rider and a big beatiful tusk from Tippersh ard collections of Exhibits representing the Industries of the Gwallior state were highly interesting and instructive In the Old Court there were collections illustrating the life old ard modern to some extent A few dull colored bronze vessels of nice shapes were here on view An interesting exhibit in the General industries Court was the one by the students, Economic Hosiery of Calcutta The Capital of Rs 25,000/- was said to have been raised by students Free instruction was given to bonafide students The Stone Portap with a beautiful arch and a stone boat were worthy of notice among stone works It was said that the boat was capable of floating in water The exhibits from the Schools of art, Bombay and Lahore were very fine The fruits, etc , made in the vernacular school of Fysabad, the fret work cabinet of Saint Joseph's High School showed that a a good advance as being made in manual training in these parts The representative collections of the Victoria Technical School, Madras, were a valuable feature of the Exhibition The Ladies Court had its attractions on account of its varied collections The Machinery Section and Carriage works was the grandest ever seen Singer Sewing machines of all sorts were nicely arranged in a tent specially put up for the purpose A few firms

firms of Cawnpore, manufacturing tents etc , had their places of complete collection of their works. The arrangements in the agricultural court were carried almost to an ideal perfection The grains &c , were exhibited in different stages of growth Students of agriculture had a nice work for them in this section The section representing Agricultural implements and Machinery is not in any way behind other sections There was a very large collection of these and most of these were practically demonstrated Several were the water lifts that were illustrated round a lake in this section There was a forest court as also a court completely illustrating the System of Irrigation by the Ganges Canal There were several other things besides these which have to be passed over for want of space The amusements provided were by themselves quite sufficient to engage a man for a month

7 From the Exhibition, I went to Benares to study metal work in detail The engraved brass work of Benares is well known to all Demand for cheap articles from Tourists had affected the Industry much and the articles now produced are of much inferior workmanship One has to go to several places in the city before he can come across an article of fairly good workmanship There were a few vessels of fine shapes fit to be imitated The Lacquer work of Benares were far inferior to those of Chennapatna Silk embroidered cloth of Benares were an interesting industry There was lace making which was of a primitive kind and the men engaged earned very little I

I went round the City and visited also the villages about it to study in detail the coration of Metal industry There was nothing peculiar in all the places excepting in one village about six miles from Benares A good deal of Brass and Bell metal casting was going on here The process was remarkably simple and it was a wonder how this did not spread to other places The usual practice to secure space for the melted metal to flow, is to melt and remove the wax coating between three coats of clay below and three above The process in this village as different and simple \ After getting, as usual, the required shape of the vessel to be cast by turning the first coating of the clay model, a second coating is given with three thin flat brass pegs at equal distances round the mould The pegs are kept as high above the second coat as is necessary to secure space enough for the melted metal to flow sufficiently thick to give the vessel of required thickness Thus the three pegs give the space otherwise secured by melting the wax coating The second Coating brings the mould to the interior diameter of the vessel to be cast A third Coating is then given, the interior of which rests on the top of the pegs This coat is taken out in two halves when sufficiently dry The interior of this coating is well cleared so as to secure a space of uniform thickness between the second and third coating The two halves are then put together over the second coating, the interior of the third resting on the Brass pegs The halves are then covered over slightly with clay, usually mixed with a small quantity of wheat husk A hole is left at the bottom to pour the melted metal

When dry the mould is taken for use Thus three coats of clay and three brass pegs do the work done by six coats of clay with a coating of wax, midway between them Almost all Household vessels of ordinary sizes are cast in this way After a certain size they are not able to adopt this method Even this is a great deal as more than half the labour is saved I brought a set of moulds in different stages and gave them to Nagamangala workman to try They have been merely promising to do it and have lost the moulds I was anxious to submit this report after the results were known As I could not get them do it and as I had no facilities to try the experiment myself, I have to content myself with merely mentioning the matter

8 I proceeded from here to Murdabad On my way, I broke my journey at Lucknow, & visited the Government Industrial School and secured further information about it I visited also the houses of a few modellers, who were making nice clay figures of small sizes The articles turned out were good and found a ready sale

9 In Murdabad, the brass industry was of a peculiar kind The articles were of beautiful shapes Two or three firms of this place who were sending exhibits to Mysore showed everything in detail The coloring wax was prepared in my presence and applied The men worked dexterously The patterns were mechanically engraved and coloured The designs were often inaccurate The industry was simple but the vessels looked grand when finish-ed

10 From Muradabad I went to Jaipur breaking by journey in Delhi Sets of Toys generally 32 in number were made here out of thin sheet metal and were largely sold for a rupee or so a set I visited a few ivory workers

11 There were several things to study in Jaipur The Most important of these is the Museum, It is a small one but contains the best specimens of work so beautifully and carefully arranged as to be of great help to students of arts and industries As every specimen is mostly good, I find it difficult to single out any of the brass and Ivory articles and of the beautiful paintings and describe the same I mention an instance Viz , the painting illustrating the self inflicted tortures of Hindu Ascetics These were worth studying for days together A comparison of the specimens in the museums with the same articles now made in the city show clearly how rapidly the industry has been deteriorating On going round the town, I found a few men quite capable of doing as good ~~xxx~~ articles as those in the museum They did not care to produce articles of good workmanship as none would pay for them Toy articles are made here on a large scale and the method of doing them were simple Models of articles required such as elepharts, horses, &c , were made hollow in two halves They were cast and soldered This made articles light and the cost of materials was much less than in places like Nagarangala where these articles though of better make are solid and heavy The Jaipur articles are much cheaper and sell largely The system of casting in Jaipur is also much simpler What is generall

generally done in all places to cast these articles is to take moulds of them in clay in two halves dry them, put them together and cast the articles solid The other method is to cast by cireperdue process Both are costly and slow In Jaipur ordinary sand (a little sticky when pressed together) is mixed with boiled jaggery water The articles are cast in two hollow halves by placing the halves in the sand thus prepared in two round iron bands (boxes) The halves are taken out and the melted metal is poured in the place left by them In this way half a dozen articles are cast at a time The same sand is used several times The cast halves are taken out filled and soldered Even the country crucibles used stood five or six castings They were prepared with clay mixed with old cotton and well beaten Vessels with patterns like those in Muradabad were also made here but the patterns were painted instead of being engraved and rubbed with colored wax The printed cloths known as Sanganir were very popular and of good design The school of arts, Jaipur was the next place of interest visited It is not, unfortunately, what it was before The subjects of instructions were drawing engraving, electroplating, pottery, silversmiths work, wood carving, carpentry, sculpture, smithy and enamelling There were eighty-three students The quality of work turned out was rather poor and the school had to rest contented with the excellent work turned out before Articles of superior workmanship made before in the sale room and those made now compared poorly with each other There was no prescribed course of instruction Boys were first

machine in the third year x The orkshop superintendent as assisted b an assistant, an accountant, six clerks and thirteen servants There were also headmasters in charge of several industrial sections with a number of instructors The work shop hours are from nine A M to 6 P M with a recess of half an hour in the day for six days of the week Orders were taken but was done mostly by coolies from outside There were at the time of my visit which is said to be rather a dull part of the year 15 coolies in the carpentry classes alone I was informed that the expenditure in 1908-09 was Rs 81,548/- The value of work done was Rs 58,316 The outstandings and the profits were Rs ~~xxxxx~~ 15,721/- and Lo,650/- I could not get details to ascertain how these figures were arrived at The workshop establishment cost about Rs 400/- a month

13 I next visited the School of Arts, Bombay
2-
It had ~~xx main xxxxxxxxx~~ two main sections viz , Drawing and Industry Students desirous of becoming advanced artists attended the drawing section alone Pupils of industrial section had two hours of drawing and six hours of industrial work a day The subjects of instructions were -

1 Carpentry,
2 Carving and cabinet making,
3 House decoration,
4 Repose work,
5 Engraving,
6 Hammered work,
7 Jewellers work,
8 Enamelling,
9 Stone carving,
10 Carpet weaving
11 Smithy

The Course of Instruction was also rearranged and gone through carefully Coolies were employed in the Industrial section A few good specimens were being prepared in the carving section for an approaching exhibition and they had a special grant for it There were instructors for each section Carpentry with 61 pupils and four instructors on Rs 75/-, 50/-, 40/- and 25 (pupil teacher) The working hours of the Industrial section was from 8 A M to 12 Noon and 1 to 5 P M The section was under a headmaster under the control of the principal

14 I had very heavy routine work both in the school and in the Exhibition the latter keeping me engaged for several hours in the nights every day I was on special duty for nearly 18 months These and my desire to get the experiments more delayed submission of this report The notebook containing my notes was unfortunately misplaced and I found it out lately I regret the delay much and I beg to be excused for the same

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Superinterdent

353
25/5/13

Forwarded to the Secretary to Govt Education Dept
In reference to para 14 I would recommend that
G O No 1612-4 Educ 435-11-5 be rescinded

25 VIII XIII

√ ab B

GRS 28]

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File No 435-11
Serial No 7

Diary No of letter replied to 14 h

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )

the 191

Date of issue 6-10 13

Signed by Mr a V Ramanathan

Read G/O No 1612 4 | File 435-11
by the 11th August 1913 showing that Mr G Subbusawmy Iyer, Supdt of the Girls School, one of the Officers deputed to the Allahabad Exhibition of 1910 had not submitted his Report though he had elapsed nearly 2½ years since his visit to the Exhibition and directing that the T A

over

SUBJECT

drawn by him in connection with his deputation be recovered from his pay

2. Memo No 353 dt the 25th August 1913 from the Director of Industries and Commerce forwarding the Report of Mr G Subbarayudu Iyer on his deputation to the Allahabad Exhibition etc and recommending that the G.O. Read above may be rescinded.

Order thereon

No 4168-50 dt 4.10.13.
Edn 35-11

The Report is belated, Govt have apparently got nothing in return from Mr Subbarayudu Iyer's deputation. He had a long holiday at Govt expense. His explanation for the delay in submitting the Report viz that he had heavy

The report is belated and Mr Subbarayudu Iyer explanation for the delay is not satisfactory

and Mr Subbarayudu Iyer's

GRS 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT

(Continuation sheet draft form)

~~does not seem to be satisfactory~~. Govt are therefore not prepared to cancel the order of Recall altogether As a disciplinary measure one fourth of the travelling allowances drawn by him will be recovered from his pay, instead of the whole allowance as ~~ord~~ ordered in the G.O of the 11th August 1913

27/9/13
GG

17/9/13
For Secy, Govt

To The Secy to Govt
in Commerce
& Dept of Industries
& Commerce

16/9/13

4/10